

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1898.

NUMBER 37

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

### AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
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Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery

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Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
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The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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Price: 12000 per Dozen without bottles.

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### SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

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BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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### MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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### MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the sectional construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 2000 locomotives and over 50,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their

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## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

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Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1868.  
Reorganized 1879.

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WITH SPECIAL RAPID AND PERFECT COUNTERFEITING.  
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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

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Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Bandeira, 33.

## THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—5 Great Winchester St., London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor,

Legação do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro—Rio

Executes contracts and handles material for railways, water and gas works, bridges and all other works, sells and imports in ships and on land for agriculture or any other branch of industry, imports merchandise of every description, constructs ships, launches, lighters, tow boats, etc., exports and handles domestic produce on consignment.

All communications should be addressed to

The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.,

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

## THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. Accountant and fresh supply of Gory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock.

Free and delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Balsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box, 774

## Insurance.

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,657 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just leased in London, an Insurance policy for the Aitchison Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$7,350,156.00 (£3,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$15,109.00 (£5,230).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund ..... £ 500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital ..... £2,127,500  
Accumulated Funds ..... £8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) ..... £2,127,500  
Reserve fund ..... £8,250,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund ..... £1,328,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle &amp; Co.

No. 35, Rua 1º de Março.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 ... £12,254,512  
Authorized Capital ..... £ 3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

## THE MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1824

CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000

This Company is prepared to write large lines in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms.

Apply to H. David de Sanson,

General agent.

RUA OUVIDOR, 45

## Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambu and Lombary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juliz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all trains along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.49 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Petropolis at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with the railway at Minas. Express train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7.15 a. m. and 5.35 p. m. on all days (except passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train).

Returning from Petropolis, the express train leaves at 7.20 a. m. except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 6 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Petropolis at 7.20 a. m., and returning, the train leaves Petropolis at 3.30 p. m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça dos Marins at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 2.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Maravilha. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.17 p. m. daily, and at 6.00 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Maravilha at 2.15 p. m. (Barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave S. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2.20 and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.20 a. m. and 4.30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8, 9.30 and 11 a. m., 1.30, 2.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.15, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.25, 4.45, and 6 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will please by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcement has been made by the Railway authorities.

## Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Charles Page Byron Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. RICHARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SERGEY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 7, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda, 115 and 117, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVING CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 7 Rua Andre, S. Domingos, 65 Rua do Aqueducto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo do Azeite, No. 172.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 2 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5 a. m. Gospel preaching at 6.15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Bible study and preaching at 7 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service, Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—R. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Rev. FRANK WEDDERBURN.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32. ALVARO H. DOS REIS, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. HADLEY, D. D. Pastor. CHAS. D. MACARTHY, Pastors. Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua de Santa Anna. Nery, Estacio do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NACIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

## Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENT.—No. 20, Rua d'Ajuda.—H. C. FURKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENT.—Rua Sele de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rat and Reading Room, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor: W. J. LARRY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 59, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolas A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sion, Hon. Treasurer.

## CENTRAL OF BRAZIL (State) RAILWAY

Tenders are invited for the supply of 120,000 tons of coal during the year 1899.

By order of the Administration, I hereby notify that at 12 p. m. on the 31st October next, tenders will be received for the supply of 120,000 tons of first-class coal for the consumption of this railway the coming year.

Every proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit for the sum of Rs. 500,000, to be deposited with the Treasury of the Railway as guarantee of good faith of the tenderer, which will be returned to the tenderer if the railway in case of refusal to sign the contract if adjudicated.

Tenders should be presented in the office at the day and hour indicated, properly closed and written in black ink, duly signed, dated and sealed, to be opened and examined in the presence of the parties interested.

The basis of the contract will be as follows:

The contractors undertake to furnish coal of first quality and in accordance with the stipulated conditions, newly extracted from Cardiff mines, or from others of equal quality, ridged three times, containing not more than 10 per cent (10%) of ash and containing not more than nine-tenths per cent (90%) of sulphur. Its heating power must be no less than eight thousand one hundred (8,100) calories per gramme, measured by Thompson's calorimeter, all of which will be verified by analysis and experiments to be realized by the Administration of the Railway, or by anyone it may nominate for that object.

The coal that, duly analyzed and experimented on, should not satisfy the conditions of the preceding clause will be rejected and immediately replaced by another proper and suitable for the use of the Railway, which will not run short of supplies, in which case it will be purchased in the market, all differences in price being accounted for by the contractor in addition to the fine they may have incurred.

The coal must be delivered in large lumps, not more than five per cent (5%) of small coal, no cubic inches in size, being admitted.

The means of ensuring the execution of this clause will be determined by the Administration; it may consider most convenient.

The quantity of small coal at each delivery shall be greater than that agreed on the coal will be reduced on account of the contractor, and the quantity of small coal less than thirty cubic inches in size shall be reduced to the proportion agreed on.

The coal may be delivered either by rail or by water along the vessel, or alongside the pier or wharf of the Maritime station at Gávea, and in quantities not exceeding the rate of one thousand (1,000) tons per month, not exceeding any particular day the amount of five hundred (500) tons, and with the exception of the respective charter parties that discharge per working day cannot exceed 250 (two hundred and fifty) tons. In the first case, transport by barges from the ship to the pier or quay, and thence to the waggon or deposit on shore will be made at the Railway's expense. In the second, the last only delivered under address: hypothesis exclusive of Import Duties, the despatch of all coal for the use of the railway being effected by employees of the railway itself.

Priorities will be considered to refer to the English ton of 2,240 (two thousand and forty) kilograms, and all other deliveries under address: hypothesis exclusive of Import Duties, the despatch of all coal for the use of the railway being effected by employees of the railway itself.

In case of a strike amongst the miners of the mines that supply the coal at the port of Cardiff the contractors will be obliged to continue to supply coal although it may be of other origin, at the price contracted for, and the coal in this case to be equal to the best used on the English Railways.

All payments will be made at the Treasury of the railway in National Money (currency) within the period of eight days after delivery of each wagon and will be calculated at the rate of exchange of the day preceding the payment, the price being stipulated in pounds sterling.

Delivery will commence in the first fortnight of the month of January 1899, and end in December of the same year.

The Administration of the railway will preserve the right to increase or decrease the quantity to be furnished monthly up to twenty per cent, with sixty days previous notice to the contractors.

The contractors in guarantee of execution of their contract will, on signature of the contract, deposit in the Treasury of the Railway the sum of four cents of real (40,000) or its equivalent in gold, to be applied to any fines in which they may incur, being, moreover, obliged to make good this sum every time that it suffers a reduction in amount. This sum may, if desired, be substituted by Government bonds duly registered. Deposits in money will carry no interest.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to observe any of the clauses of this contract, the Administration of the Railway will be empowered to impose fines to the amount of two to twenty cents of real (200 to 2,000) in proportion to the gravity of the infraction.

The suspension of delivery for more than one month, or any attempt to supply an article of inferior quality will be sufficient authorisation for the Administration of the Railway to annul the contract, and to forfeit by the contractor of the sum deposited, stipulated in clause X; which will then revert to the coffers of the railway.

From the acts and decisions of the Administration of the Railway the contractors will have the recourse of appeal to the Minister of Industry, Railways and Public Works only.

Office of the Secretary of the Estadao de Ferro Central do Brazil.

6th August 1898. Manoel Fernandes Figueira.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th says that a plan is under consideration in executive circles for mobilising 60,000 of the national guard at some convenient point, and the marching on Mendoza or some other Andean locality.

—Action has been taken by the British Bank of South America against the provincial government of Santa Fé, Argentina, for the recovery of certain sums of money paid as taxes by the Rosario branch of that establishment. The bank's representatives say that according to the bank law of November, 1887, the bank is exempted from the taxation imposed.

—The sheep farms down south and cattle-raising establishments in general in those districts are having a very bad time of it all round. Snow storms were frequent during July and communications from those districts tell a very woeful tale for farmers. The farns

in the north and west of Bahia Blanca have been the heaviest sufferers in the loss of their stock, whole flocks of sheep having perished during the storms in that region. The winter of 1898 is said to have been the most disastrous known in the South for many years. —Times, Buenos Aires.

## THE ROCA BANQUET.

Here is a pearl of price from our always interesting contemporary the *Review of the River Plate*, apropos of the banquet given lately to General Roca, the President-elect of Argentina. It might have been written specially for the Rio News and Brazil.

## THE FEAST OF THE PATRIARCH.

It came to pass that there was once in a great city a great man, who was also a mighty soldier and a leader among the patriarchs. And the man had been chosen by the assembled tribes to be their chief man and their leader.

Now the tribes of the east were much into battle with the tribes of the west, for their armies were gathered together and their ships of war had been purchased at great price in distant countries, but the peoples were weary unto bloodshed, although the scribes stirred up their wrath and shrieked vain things daily. And there were also in the city many men of diverse origin, who were also merchants and bankers and brokers and sellers of sheep dip and buyers of grain and dealers in cattle and other merchandise. And these men gathered themselves together and said the one unto the other: "Let us make unto the Patriarch a feast, and call unto it all those who have shekels and silver, and let us spend hot meats and wine before him, and make him honour."

And it was so: and they did make a feast in a great house, like unto the feasts which are set before kings and conquerors, and each man did contribute thereto a mighty sum in shekels, even seventy pieces of silver, so that there should nothing lack of rich wines from afar off and spiced meats and frankincense. And they did bid unto it the Patriarch, for they said the one unto the other, "Lo! if he come and he do eat of the meats set before him and drink of the rich wines, perchance he may speak unto us words of great wisdom, like unto words of great price."

And each of them did say unto himself, "It may be that these words which he shall speak shall be of great moment, and I will send them over the seas by the winged messengers, and it may be that in this manner I shall do a 'good deal'." And they hinged themselves to think of it, and imagined vain and unprofitable things.

And the feast was made and the hot meats were eaten and the rich wines were brought unto all, and when all had eaten and drunken well, one of the leaders arose and spoke honeyed words unto the Patriarch.

And the Patriarch arose, and there was a silence in the hall like unto that which cometh before a great storm, for all were hushed to hear the Patriarch. And lo he spake thus:—

"My brethren, the land is rich and yieldeth of her richesses, and there be those who toil therein in the heat of the day, and there be those who sleep or are politicians. The name of the land hath gone out to the uttermost parts of the earth, and riches from afar off lands have been brought to us, so that we may be merry. I am wise, even as a Patriarch should be, but look ye not for miracles. That which hath been done, may it not be done again? and that which hath not yet been done may it not come to pass also? The tribes of the west are gathered up together in their might, but the tribes of the east are here, and also in their tents? If it be that little should arise, it must even come to pass, but if he that the little shall be blown away then will there be no bloodshed. And gold, my brethren, is it not always gold, and no man, save a few, knoweth what it doeth. That ye have done me honour in the setting before me of this great banquet and these rich wines, all men know, and I, even I, am your servant."

And he looked at those who had done him honour and drank off the wine in his glass, and it is said that his face was illumined with a faint smile. But what that smile purposed is yet unknown even unto this day.

And the merchants and the bankers and the brokers, and sellers of sheep dip and the buyers of grain and dealers in cattle and other merchandise, looked then at one another and their hearts sunk within them. And one spake and said, but softly and under his breath: "And this banquet which hath cost me a mighty sum in shekels, even unto seventy pieces of silver, what hath it profited me? In the morning my head will ache from the wine that I have drunken, and I may have indignation from the hot meats which I have eaten, but for the words that I was to have sent by the winged messengers there was no more? Woe is me, but this appeareth to be a great lack. Not the game of the ancients which was for a cmlle, the which when a man had won was not worth the winning."

And these words are they not written in *The Review of the River Plate*, and shall they not stand for ages as a monument unto the folly of those who do honour unto the Patriarch to hear words of wisdom which should be like unto pearls of great price, but which when they were spoken passed away like unto a breath of wind and were no more? But the bill of the banquet remained, and it was a mighty sum in shekels, even seventy pieces of silver for every man, and there was woe and lamentation in the land.

# Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LONDON, OPORTO, PARA,  
FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.  
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Established in Hamburg on 15th December,  
1887 by the "Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft"  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
burg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Cassa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Cassa 520.) (Cassa 155)

Draws on:

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Gesellschaft, Berlin  
Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg, Hamburg  
M. A. von Rothschild  
Sohn, Frankfurt a M.  
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
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London.  
Paris Bank of London, Limited,  
London.  
Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.  
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
Héne & Co., Paris  
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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

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No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 594, of 19th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

### BRANCHES:

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## THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... " 500,000  
Reserve fund..... " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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Decree No. 2,032 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: FRS 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. 15, 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE  
(Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.)  
Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.  
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Realized Capital. . Rs. 110.150:200\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to 100.000:000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . Rs. 19.537:044\$811

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9.075:823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

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Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

## A MARCH NOON: CEYLON.

(We reproduce this little gem, as the first instance of truly tropical poetry we have ever come across. The measure is as lusty as the weather.)

The land lies exhausted and glowing  
Beneath skies of brass;  
No breath dims the sheen of the river,  
No butterflies pass;  
The cattle stand neck-deep and panting  
In water mid-red;  
To the tangles of flower-topped creepers  
The bird-folk have fled.  
The day holds its breath in the heat haze,  
The leaves droop un stirred;  
The squirrel's insistent harsh chatter  
Is hushed and unheard,  
While within, not the duskiest corner—  
The easiest chair—  
Can give ease at high noon in the Tropics  
Or shade from the glare.  
For the sun has asserted his kingship,  
His subjects are still;  
And he shines out in masterful splendour  
To conquer or kill.  
Then, sudden, the heavy air quivers,  
And, mighty and free,  
Comes, like a strong life-giving angel,  
The wind from the sea!

JIM, in *Lenslow Hour*.

## THE AUSTRIAN EDISON KEEP-ING SCHOOL. AGAIN.

BY MARK TWAIN.

By a paragraph in the "Freie Presse" it appears that Jan Szezepanik, the youthful inventor of the "teleelectroscope" [for seeing at great distances] and some other scientific marvels, has been having an odd adventure, by help of the state.

Vienna is hospitably ready to smile whenever there is an opportunity, and this seems to be a fair one. Three or four years ago, when Szezepanik was nineteen or twenty years old, he was a schoolmaster in a Moravian village, on a salary of— I forget the amount, but no matter; there was not enough of it to remember. His head was full of inventions, and in his odd hours he began to plan them out. He soon perfected an ingenious invention for applying photography to pattern-designing, as used in the textile industries, whereby he proposed to reduce the customary outlay of time, labor, and money expended on that department of loom-work to next to nothing. He wanted to carry his project to Vienna and market it, and as he could not get leave of absence, he made his trip without leave. This lost him his place, but did not gain him his market. When his money ran out he went back home, and was presently reinstated. By and by he deserted once more, and went to Vienna, and this time he made some friends who assisted him, and his invention was sold to England and Germany for a great sum.

During the past three years he has been experimenting and investigating in velvety comfort. His most picturesque achievement is his teleelectroscope, a device which a number of able men—including Mr. Edison, I think— had already tried their hands at, with prospects of eventual success. A Frenchman came near to solving the difficult and intricate problem fifteen years ago, but an essential detail was lacking which he could not master, and he suffered defeat. Szezepanik's experiments with his pattern-designing project revealed to him the secret of the lacking detail. He perfected his invention, and a French syndicate has bought it, and will save it for exhibition and fortune-making at the Paris world's fair, when the fair opens by and by.

As a schoolmaster Szezepanik was exempt from military duty. When he ceased from teaching, being an educated man he could have had himself enrolled as a one-year's volunteer; but he forgot to do it, and this exposed him to the privilege, and also the necessity, of serving three years in the army. In the course of duty, the other day, an official discovered the inventor's indebtedness to the state, and took the proper measures to collect. At first there seemed to be no way for the inventor (and the state) out of the difficulty. The authorities were loath to take the young man out of his great laboratory, where he was helping to shove the whole human race along on its road to new prosperities and scientific conquests, and suspended operations in his mental Klondike three years, while he punched the empty air with a bayonet in a time of peace; but there was the law, and how was it to be helped? It was a difficult puzzle, but the authorities labored at it until they found a forgotten law somewhere which furnished a loophole—a large one, and a long one, too, as it looks to me. By this piece of good luck Szezepanik is saved from soldiering, but he becomes a schoolmaster again; and it is a sufficiently picturesque billet, when you examine it. He must go back to his village every two months, and teach his school half a day—from early in the morning until noon; and, to the best of my understanding of the published terms, he must keep this up the rest of his life! I hope so, just for the romantic poeticalness of it. He is twenty-four, strongly and compactly built, and comes of an ancestry accustomed to waiting to see its great-grandchildren married. It is almost certain that he will live to be ninety. I hope so. This promises him sixty-six years of useful school service. Disce ed, it gives him a chance to teach school 306 half-days, make 306 railway trips going, and 306 back, pay bed and board 306 times in the village, and lose possibly 1200 days from his laboratory work—that is to say, three years and three months or so. And he already owes three years to this same account. This has been overlooked; I shall call the attention of the authorities to it. It may be possible for him to get a compromise on this compromise by doing his three years in the army, and saving one; but I think it can't happen. This government "holds the age" on him; it has what is technically called a "good thing" in financial circles, and knows a good thing when it sees it. I know the inventor very well, and he has my sympathy. This is friendship. But I am throwing my influence with the government. This is politics.

Szezepanik left for his village in Moravia day before yesterday to "do time" for the first time under his sentence. Early yesterday morning he started for the school in a fine carriage which was stocked with fruits, cakes, toys, and all sorts of knickknacks, rarities, and surprises for the children, and was met on the road by the school and a body of schoolmasters from the neighboring districts, marching in column, with the village authorities at the head, and was received with the enthusiastic welcome proper to the man who had made their village's name celebrated, and conducted in state to the humble doors







# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, table of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1898.

ANARCHY has been responsible for many dark deeds during recent years, but its sinister record can show nothing more fiendish and wanton than the assassination of the Empress of Austria at Geneva on Friday last. We can understand the motive and the reasoning which leads to the assassination of a despotic ruler, for it may be felt that such a crime will revenge the sufferings of an oppressed people and open the way for popular liberties. But for the assassination of a woman merely because she is the consort of a ruler, there can be no such excuse. Civilized man wages no war on women, nor would he think of holding a wife responsible for a political system of which her husband might happen to be the head. The cold-blooded murder of the Empress of Austria by an Italian anarchist has not only shocked the whole civilized world, but it has destroyed the last vestige of tolerance which law-abiding men have felt for those who believe it a duty to resist political oppression by force. Henceforth the anarchist will be treated with a greater severity than ever, and if it leads to penalties for the mere profession of so infamous a doctrine, he will have Lucheni to thank for it.

ONE of the serious problems of the immediate future will be that of repressing anarchy, and crimes like that of the Geneva assassination force its prompt solution upon civilized nations. There are known causes for the evil, and the rational method would perhaps be that of applying the remedy there, but this is not enough. The cure for so serious and dangerous a malady will require time, and this means other crimes of perhaps greater atrocity than the one just perpetrated. Absolute and irresponsible power, corrupt government and sordid wealth have much to answer for in producing so desperate a revolt against all authority, but self-preservation compels us to hold the assassin's hand while we study the problem. And hold it we must, even if it be through the exercise of despotic power. Abuses are not to be cured by the commission of crimes, nor should we longer permit the discussion of such a remedy. The recent assassinations of Carnot, Canovas and Empress Elisabeth demonstrate the fact that anarchy has become a species of madness with men of a certain class, and no one can know when or where they will strike next. In our opinion, the profession of anarchist theories must henceforth be treated as criminal insanity, and every man known to be an anarchist must be deprived of his liberty. There should be

no such remedy as that of expelling them from one country to another; they must be at once imprisoned or sent to convict colonies. The most dangerous of the class, like Lucheni, are already known as criminals, and it would be no injustice to them to adopt such a measure of prevention. And then, when we have the criminals secured, then let us be just with ourselves and with society; let us address ourselves to the task of removing the causes which drive men to such acts of madness. Italy furnishes us an eloquent object lesson for the investigation and we should exercise no false courtesy in refusing to use it.

THE situation in Argentina and Chili over the boundary question is again becoming critical, and this time the outlook is certainly disquieting. The two experts are apparently doing their best to excite dissension, and behind them, on both sides, there is a strong war party. We do not doubt the sincerity of the Argentine and Chilean executives, who are doing their best to secure a peaceful settlement of the controversy, but they can do little with the turbulent spirits behind them. The press on either side has shown a virulence and levity which is a discredit to so responsible a profession, and the military classes have done nothing but foment reprisals by their ostentatious preparations for war. It was supposed that the agreement to submit all differences to arbitration would remove all danger of war, but it now seems impossible to define these differences without mutual insults and an appeal to arms. Should war result, it will have no justification whatever, simply because it has already been agreed to settle all disputed points by means of arbitration. If the experts can not agree on the boundary line, then let them state their reasons at length and send the case to the arbitrator. To go to war on such a matter after agreeing to arbitrate, simply because two pig-headed experts get angry with each other in a preliminary conference, would be criminal to the last degree.

THE reported agreement between Great Britain and Germany with regard to future action in South Africa and China can not fail to exercise an important influence on the rivalry between the great powers for political and commercial supremacy in those parts of the world. Not long ago it was asserted that Great Britain had been completely isolated and that her influence in China had been overthrown. The Spanish-American war, however, brought about an unexpected friendliness between Great Britain and the United States, which in turn led Germany, to modify her foreign policy. Germany, it must be said, has been playing a waiting game, and has not hesitated to lend her support to the winning side. It is the safer policy to follow, undoubtedly, and it will lead to the best results in the end. As the game now stands, Russia has been checked, for she finds Great Britain, the United States, Japan and Germany opposed to her. And instead of being isolated, Great Britain appears on the scene with a show of alliances which simply can not be resisted. The first fruit of this new combination is the dismissal of Li Hung Chang who had espoused the Russian cause in China. And if Great Britain is not too conciliatory, this will be followed by other checks to Russian influence in China, and by concessions to the great commercial powers which will in future prevent the seizure and closing of other Chinese ports and territory by Russia and France.

It is perhaps impossible at this moment to foresee what the outcome of the Paris conference next month will be in regard to the future of Spain's colonial possessions, but enough is certain to enable us to know that it will profoundly affect some of the great political and commercial problems of the world. The colonies in question are almost all that

remains of Spain's once great colonial empire, on which it could have truthfully been said that the sun never set. It was Spain's fortune to be one of the foremost nations of Europe at the time when the new world was discovered, and through the enterprise and adventurous spirit of her sons she soon became mistress of the greater part of the western continent, of the pick of the West Indian islands, and of the Philippines and a large number of island groups in Polynesia. She did not know how to govern them, however, nor how to develop their natural resources, and the result has been fatal not only to her colonies, but to herself. And now, four hundred years after the events which made her sons famous and brought so much wealth and so many boundless possibilities within her grasp, we see the last of these great possessions in the new world torn from her hands, and the largest and richest of her eastern possessions placed in jeopardy. Pity may be felt for her misfortunes, but it will be the verdict of history that she deserved to lose what she never knew how to govern and develop. While other colonies grew in strength and wealth, hers languished and became impoverished under a system which was founded on avarice and directed by implacable rapacity. No one can question the justice which has been dealt out to her, and as she disappears from the map in the east and in the west no one will think otherwise than that the world has distinctly gained by the change. As to the influence which these changes will have on the world, who will undertake to measure its possibilities? Whether Cuba becomes free and independent, or is annexed to the United States, the fact remains that the incubus of Spanish rule has been thrown off and one of the richest islands of the world is now open to commercial and industrial enterprise. The development of Cuba and Porto Rico can not fail to exert a marked influence on commerce, and it may also contribute largely to some modification in the commercial policy of the United States. In the fate of the Philippines, however, rests the destinies of the future. Spain can not govern them, and should they be returned to her they will soon prove to be a bone of contention between the great powers now seeking to dominate the east. If they are declared independent, they will lapse into anarchy and will soon become an easy prey to the first great power which dares to take possession. They can not be delivered over to any one of these powers, nor can they be divided among them. And should the United States decide to retain possession, a new influence will be established in the affairs of the east, and a new departure will be taken in the policy of a great nation which has thus far abstained from meddling in the affairs of the outside world. Aside from the commercial possibilities of the Philippines, which are naturally very great and would be far greater under Anglo-Saxon control, the occupation of these islands by the United States would compel that country to maintain a larger army and navy, to adopt a less restrictive commercial policy, and to take a leading part in determining the destinies of China. An alliance with Great Britain and Japan, and possibly with Germany, would follow, and the designs of Russia would be checked. It is impossible to say that such a departure from her traditional policy would be a benefit to the United States, but there can be no disputing the assumption that it would be of immediate advantage in the affairs of the extreme east and would be of incalculable benefit to the world at large.

We regret that owing to the pressure on our columns toward publication day we have to cut down our telegram column week after week to find room for items of local interest. This will not last long as it is borne in upon us that our increasing circulation, in Brazil and abroad, our increased contributions, and our many expansions necessitate an increase in the number of our pages. We hope before long to be able to present our readers with the *Rio News* in a popular interest.

We hear that a movement is on foot to secure a better form of government for this city. Let us wish it all success, for it is needed. The present system is a hopeless complication, involving much friction, needless expenses, and inefficient service. The municipal services are now divided between the national government, the prefecture and the municipal council, and some of them depend on the co-operation of two distinct powers. For instance, one service is under the control of the national government, but the tax from which it is paid belongs to the prefecture. These anomalies ought to be abolished, and some harmonious system should be adopted.

## THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Rio, 12th September, 1898.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—We have reached the middle of September, and no call has yet been made for the annual meeting of subscribers to the Hospital, which I believe should have been held in July. If I am correctly informed, the directors will have a very important report to make. Within a little over two years there have been two complete changes in the nursing staff. As these represent an expenditure of over six contos each time, the subscribers are entitled to know the cause, as a similar state of affairs has not occurred in the experience of British and Anglo-German hospitals in other countries of South America, and only over at home in connection with the London Hospital some few years back.

I hear also that the directors are dissatisfied with the manner, that he is not sending patients to the hospital in order to avoid going there, that the matron has also refused to accept patients, although the place is empty, and expenses are kept up, and that a new staff is coming out, possibly to repeat the experiences of the last. I hear, moreover, that the directors have refused to investigate complaints (some of them of a serious character), and that... (Our correspondent will permit us to omit any reference to matters of a character personal to ourselves.—Ed. News.)

I have no wish to raise obstacles in the administration of the Hospital, but as we have a very large sum invested in this institution, whose success is ardently desired by us all, it should not be considered out of place for me to ask questions about its management. Apologising to you for this intrusion on your space, etc., I remain,

Respectfully yours,

SUBSCRIBER.

P. S. I enclose my card, but not for publication.

We very much regret that occasion has arisen for complaints against the administration of the Hospital. For our own part we have thus far avoided all public controversy on the subject, hoping that time and experience will correct all mistakes and remedy every fault. The Hospital is much needed by our two English-speaking colonies, and it can amply repay them for all the sacrifices made. Errors have undoubtedly occurred in management, for, it should be remembered, the directors are busy men who can not give much time to a supervision of the institution. But the subscribers have their responsibilities also, and one of them is that of attending the annual meetings and asking there the questions which our correspondent has thought it best to submit in these columns. Thus far we happen to know that the subscribers have taken no trouble to attend these meetings, nor to make their wishes known to the directors.—Ed. News.

## THE ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA

A thrill of horror ran through the whole civilized world when the telegraph wires flashed the news that the Empress of Austria had been stabbed to death on Friday night last by the hand of a brutal Italian anarchist, while visiting the Baroness Rothschild in Geneva. That anarchists have been found capable of any abominable crime, from throwing bombs amongst innocent congregations, to innocent spectators in theatres, and calm deliberative assemblies to private murder by knife or revolver, everyone knew, but that so doubly damned a miscreant could be found as to plant a stiletto in the venerable breast of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria passed comprehension. But such a foul crime has been found in the person of one Lucheni, the bastard son of an Italian sailor, who, born in shame, reared in misery, vice and filth; graduated in gaols and a full-blown anarchist. In the gloaming of night this hellish miscreant of 25 years of age leaped on an angel woman old enough to be his grandmother and stabbed her to the heart.

The aged Empress was visiting, in the quiet fashion which was so characteristic of her in England and Ireland, at the Hotel des Eaux de Montreux near Geneva, under the name of the Countess von Hohenheim. She had sent away her suite by train at 12.50 p.m. that day, and went for a walk in the cool of the evening attended only by a chamberlain and a maid of honor, in Geneva city. She had often walked there before as it was a favorite one with her. The assassin was under a tree in the avenue and advanced as though he wished to speak to her, and suddenly plunged his steel into her left breast. The aged Empress fell under the force of the blow

and her face took on the lividness of death, but she did not see the weapon, and finding the man run off, she quickly rose and said it was nothing, but she wanted to get to the launch that had brought her down from Montreux. She reached the launch, and it went on its way, but the Empress suddenly fainted and her chamberlain at once ordered the launch to return to Geneva, and she was taken to the Hotel Beau Rivage, where she very soon after died on a sofa.

The whole of the civilized world felt the enormity of the crime on the news becoming known, and promptly showed the general grief and horror at this foul and most abominable crime against the Elizabeth of Austria that was known to them all as the pure, hardy and daring Imperial huntress, who had hunted in all countries to down the poignant sorrows she had suffered as wife and mother. In Vienna the news was actually received with the greatest incredulity, as no one could imagine who could have any animosity against the Empress they loved.

And the assassin, what of him? He was happily caught by two exchangers, and handed over to the civil authorities, and if the Swiss law has now any stringent form of torture, it should be put in force.

The fiendly assassin has dared to boast of his dastardly crime and to write glowing letters to the local press. Hanging is too good for such a brute. He should be sentenced to be hanged with a nail on his bare back every day while life lasts or his wretched flesh clings to his miserable bones. And, furthermore, every man who professes anarchist opinions or sympathies should be looked up as a rascal and get half-a-dozen strokes of the birch rod each day, where his sympathizers can hear his howls. We may be liberals or radicals in our political views, but no true man, however extreme his opinions may be, can have any sympathy with cold-blooded murder, and can only have horror and detestation for the insensate brute who could drive a dagger into the oft-tried heart of an aged lady, even if she were not the Empress of Austria.

The body of the murdered Empress is to be conveyed to-day to Vienna, where the people are more deeply stirred than they were when her only son, Prince Rudolph, committed suicide under tragical circumstances some years ago.

The Empress Elizabeth was the daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. She was born December 24, 1837, and was married to the Emperor Franz Josef I. on April 24, 1854. She has two daughters living, and a grand-daughter by her son, but no direct male issue, and the heir-presumptive to the crown is her nephew, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 5.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Scabra exposed the scandalous contract made by the governor of Rio Grande do Norte and Deputy Aureliano Barbosa against the Amazonas intervention bill. In the vote on the army bill the chamber rejected the amendment for increasing the number of enlisted men to 1,600 and also that for reducing from 25,140 to 27,000 the number of enlisted men in the army.

SEPT. 9.—*Senate.*—The senate voted in 3rd discussion a bill from the chamber of deputies making an appropriation of 1,083,000\$ for the payment of arrears of indebtedness.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the Amazonas intervention bill. Deputy Leovigildo Figueiras moved to inquire why the governor of Bahia has refused to respect a writ of habeas corpus issued by one of the courts in that state.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The police force of Bahia for next year is to be composed of 2,551 officers and men.

—José Mariano and Martins Junior, opposition leaders, claim to have carried the election at Pernambuco.

—It is a curious circumstance that Deputy Glycerio appeared in São Paulo on the 4th inst. and then left for Campinas, where he expected to stop some days.

—A Pará telegram of the 6th inst. says that at Minidus there have been fights between soldiers and policemen and that several persons have been killed and wounded.

—The new hotel at the bathing resort at Guarajá, São Paulo, was opened on the 8th inst. It will be remembered that its predecessor was burned down some time ago.

—Some of the military officers in Rio Grande are now disputing about the Campos campaign. Col. Dantas Barreto has written a book about it, and Col. Cesar Sampaio is criticising it.

—The old liberal party in Rio Grande do Sul has resolved to support the national republican party—the one which supports the President. Of course Castilhos will train on the other side.

—Campos Salles is reported to have said in São Paulo that he wishes to govern with the party that elected him, but not to be governed by it. Apparently both Campos Salles and his party wish to commit each other without committing themselves.

—Bello Horizonte is said to have a population of 25,000. As the state government up to the present has spent more than 25,000,000\$ on the town, this population has cost the taxpayers over 1,000\$ a head.

—The new governor of the state of Minas Geraes, Dr. Silveira Brandão, took formal possession of the office last week. There was a brilliant public demonstration at Bello Horizonte in honor of the event.

—The epidemic of small pox at São Manoel, São Paulo, has been declared extinct, and the isolated hospital has been closed. From March 1 to August 17 were admitted to the hospital, of which 20 died and 27 were discharged cured.

—A kermesse was given by the German colony of São Paulo on the 7th and 8th inst. in aid of the funds of the projected German hospital there. The activity shown by the colony can not fail to produce good results, and that speedily.

—There has been considerable excitement aroused in Bahia over the arrest of a certain Col. Heledoro, and the refusal of the authorities to respect a writ of habeas corpus for his release. He was sent to Lavoura for trial on the 10th inst.

## CRICKET IN MORRO VELHO.

A match that created much interest in Morro Velho came off on Sunday, the 4th inst., when the married men played the single men. The weather was simply splendid, being cool, bright and dry. A good band was in attendance and the spectators were numerous. English and Brazilian fans watched the game with interest and the players played the better from the fact that a great number of ladies were amongst the spectators. Play commenced at 10 a.m. and stumps were drawn at 5.30 p.m. At 1 o'clock there was an interval when the two teams lunched at the S. João del Rey Company's hotel. The chief features of the game were the excellent batting of Jones, Drew and Farling, and the bowling of T. Stevens. The fielding on both sides was good. Messrs. Smith and W. G. Dunstone were the umpires, and Mr. R. Kopenhagen scored.

### SINGLE

#### 1st Innings.

S. Turner, ct. Greenfell b. T. Stevens.....	16
J. Holman, b. Jones.....	7
W. Munday, ct. b. T. Stevens.....	12
T. Farling, b. Jones.....	32
I. Drew, l. b. T. Stevens.....	10
T. Gill, ct. b. T. Stevens.....	10
W. Gerrans, b. Jones.....	2
H. Pollard, ct. Stephens b. T. Stevens.....	0
G. Murphy, b. T. Stevens.....	2
T. Sutcliffe, b. Harvey.....	9
W. Maddison, not out.....	9
Extras.....	9
Total.....	93

#### 2nd Innings.

S. Turner, l. b. T. Stevens.....	0
J. Holman, ct. and b. T. Stevens.....	17
T. Farling, l. b. T. Stevens.....	10
W. Munday, b. T. Stevens.....	4
J. Drew, not out.....	35
T. Gill, b. T. Stevens.....	10
W. Gerrans, b. T. Stevens.....	0
H. Pollard, run out.....	0
G. Murphy, b. T. Stevens.....	2
T. Sutcliffe, l. b. T. Stevens.....	0
W. Maddison, b. T. Stevens.....	10
Extras.....	10
Total.....	62

### MARRIED

#### 1st Innings.

T. Stevens, b. Gill.....	19
H. Ghent, ct. Gerrans, b. Gill.....	13
A. Greenfell, b. Gill.....	2
R. Hinton, b. Gill.....	0
J. Stephens, ct. Farling, b. Drew.....	0
E. Jones, not out.....	53
F. Harvey, run out.....	0
F. Lowes, b. Farling.....	3
W. Goddard, l. b. w., b. Gill.....	0
T. Atherton, b. Farling.....	12
H. Fenwick, b. Gill.....	1
Extras.....	23
Total.....	135

#### 2nd Innings.

H. Ghent, not out.....	3
E. Jones, not out.....	0
T. Stevens.....	0
R. Hinton.....	0
T. Atherton.....	0
F. Harvey.....	0
F. Lowes.....	0
W. Goddard.....	0
H. Fenwick.....	0
J. Stephens.....	0
Extras.....	2
Total.....	7

On Sunday the 13th inst. there will be one of those delightful matches of Ladies v. Men, of which we hope to see more. The Men are to play with broomsticks and play left-handed, and we understand that the Ladies are going to be most charmingly dressed. We hope Mr. Manning the hon. secretary of the Morro Velho Athletic Club will send us an invitation for the occasion.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The S. Christovão railway company has solicited permission to increase all its fares.

—Judge Barreto Dantas has refused to order the liquidation of the Sapucahy railway company.

—During the festivities on the 7th inst. the trains of the S. Christovão Co. made 2,302 trips and carried 84,615 paying passengers.

—The Central railway has received four locomotives sent to the United States for repairs. The short period required for these repairs, including the transportation, should convince the authorities that there is something wanting at the railway workshops.

—The Leão extension of the Sorocaba railway line, which was opened to traffic on the 7th inst., belongs to the zone conceded to the Luaná company in 1887, and runs through a promising coffee district. Beyond Leão, the railway is completed to Bom Jardim, 15 kilometers from Leão, and 400 kilometers from the city of São Paulo.

—A new time-table went into effect on the Mogiana line on the 7th inst. The rapid train leaves Campinas at 8.10 a.m. and arrives at Ribeirão Preto at 5.42 p.m. The express leaves the former at 8.26 a.m. and arrives at the latter at 7.57 p.m. The returning trains leave Ribeirão Preto as follows: Express at 5.31 a.m., and the rapid at 7.25 a.m.

—Complaints are made along the Central line in São Paulo of the custom of suppressing the ordinary passenger trains during the Póhni festivities, to make way for the extras on which higher rates are charged. Ordinary travellers are thus compelled to pay higher fares. In countries where railway administration has received its greatest development, the lower rates are charged on such occasions and extra trains are provided for the larger number of excursionists. The object is to induce more people to make use of these extras, which object is not realized by an increase in fares. Railway administration in Brazil has much to learn in the matter of encouraging travel.

—At the ordinary general meeting of the Brazil Great Southern Railway Co., Ltd., in London, on August 15th, the chairman reported that for 1897 the net loss on railway working was £4,621, after adjustment of exchange, and that the debt of the company on account of loans had been increased by £2,750. He stated that the prosperity of the company depends on increased receipts, which are prevented by political disturbances, "Revolutions and local disturbances—both in our own territory and that of our neighbors—have checked all local enterprise, have ruined several promising industries which have been started in the district, and have entailed heavy losses upon us for the restoration of wilful and other damage done by the insurgents to our property." He says that the government at Rio de Janeiro has paid no attention to the company's petition in the matter. With regard to the S. Angelo concession, on which the company has expended considerable money, it has been cancelled unjustifiably by the government, and as no satisfaction has been obtained the directors have resolved to appeal to the courts for redress.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The ironclad *Aquidaban* on its way to Brazil arrived at Lisbon on the 9th inst.

—The Lamport and Holt steamer *Hevelius* sailing on the 6th inst. took Messrs. C. H. Preston and Alfonso Segreto to New York from Rio.

—Owing to bad weather the Royal Mail packet *Thames*, from the south, did not reach this port until the morning of the 9th inst., two days behind time.

—The following passengers arrived in Rio on the 10th inst. by the Lamport and Holt liner *Bayline*: From New York, Mrs. N. A. Hauman, From Bahia: Dr. S. de S. Dantas, wife and child, Mr. E. de la Balze and Mr. G. H. Fox.

—A fair business in parcels to Brazilian ports has been registered during the week, a steamer berthed on Wednesday last, engaging her full cargo within a few hours at rates above those paid to European ports, 12s. being paid from B. A. to Santos and Rio for corn and flour and as high as 24s. for corn and tallow to Bahia. There are several large parcels still offering in the market over and above those needed for requirements of regular traders. Cattle rates have been steeper during the week, £3.12.6 cattle and 9s. 6d. sheep being the current rates paid to Deptford. The rate to Rio keeps at 5s. per head without business doing. The difficulty on the part of shippers rests in the condition of cattle, no fat animals being found at this season of the year. There are none to be had in B. A. province, buyers now hunting up the Santa Fé estancia in order to take advantage of the cheap rates ruling. The shipment of lean cattle does not appear to be remunerative hence the poor demand for deck spaces. Fortunately, the tonnage offerings is not heavy, while steamers bound to French ports can secure a deckload of sheep, thus relieving the tonnage supply for cattle to Deptford. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, August 29.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. by the Royal Mail steamship *Thames* were the following:—From Buenos Aires: Mr. George Ortiz, Mrs. Sarah Ortiz, Miss Lucy Bousquet, Mr. Ernest Luing, Hon. Wm. Erskine, Mrs. Elena Bolin, Mr. A. de Wolf, Mrs. R. Lipowitz, Mr. John Meyerowitz, Bruneza de Villa Maria, Mr. Luiz P. L'vite, and Mr. Paulino da Silva. From Montevideo: Mr. C. Laidorp, Mr. R. Cruikshank, Mr. G. Silveira, Miss Anita Laird and Mr. José S. Jimenez. From Santos: Mrs. Cecilia da Silva, Mrs. Maria Adamzik, Mr. Manuel P. da Rosa, Mr. Alvaro Schmidt, Mrs. Christina Schmidt and Miss Basiliere Schmidt.

—The passengers leaving Rio by the *Thames* on the same day were: For Southampton: Mr. I. H. Adams, wife and 3 children, Mr. J. F. Freitas and Mr. Edward Tyler, For Cherbourg: Mme. Tuttle, For London: Capitão de Fragata João B. dos Neves, For Lisbon: Mr. F. Bastos, wife and child, and Mr. D. A. Pereira, For Pernambuco: Mr. C. J. Christie, Mr. J. G. Riegarri, and Dr. A. Falcão, wife, child and servant, For Bahia: Mr. L. Ribeiro, Mr. Luoro Monteiro, Mr. J. Mandim, Mr. J. Veiga, Dr. V. Cavalcanti, wife and servant, Mr. Eutílio Ponjale, Mr. A. Fernandes, Mr. F. Reiser, Mr. J. F. Cardoso, Mr. A. Gaimarães and Cons. F. Sodré Pereira.

## LOCAL NOTES

—There were 17 deaths from yellow fever in this city during the last half of August.

—The 12th battalion of infantry left this city on Wednesday for Pinheiros.

—*Tempos fugit*, but congress is in no hurry to finish its legislative work.

—In the grand review and dress parade of the garrison of this city on the 7th inst. 3,391 enlisted men took part.

—On last Tuesday night a burglar entered the residence of Senator Rutilino Horn and robbed him of jewelry valued at 1,500\$.

—The British squadron left port for the north on the 7th inst. Before its return visits will be made to all the important northern ports of Brazil.

—Great Scott! *The Financial News* of August 15th says: "Mr. Carlos de Carvalho, the distinguished Brazilian statesman, has just concluded a brief visit to London."

—Mr. T. C. Dawson and Lieut. Shipton of the American legation, and Mr. Henry Beaumont of the British legation, are visiting Bello Horizonte, the new capital of Minas Geraes.

—Some days ago Lieut. Jayme da Silveira, aid-de-camp of the minister of marine, had his pocket picked in a train and was robbed of 800\$ in money and several valuable documents.

—Procrastination is the thief of time, but congress seems determined to sit till the end of the year. If the members were not paid for extra time, however, the work would all be done within the statutory time.

—Our readers will not forget that the Larangeiras Club gives one of its enjoyable balls on Saturday evening next. In all probability the weather will be cool, which will add greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

—During periods of heat and drought such as that we have just experienced, too great care can not be taken in the use of disinfectants about the house. They should be freely used in all drains and wherever water stagnates.

—A woman accused of a murder that caused considerable sensation here three years ago was arrested last Thursday. Perhaps justice will finally reach the authors of the murders, committed under the cover of martial law or 1893 and 1894.

—Smith says that he does not wish to ask an impertinent question, but that he would really like to know whether, if all the congressmen should go to Europe and convince Europeans that Brazilians are not savages, they would still be unable after their return, to perform their legislative duties.

—Smith says that he has no desire to incur the displeasure of the Abyssinians, but that a love of truth instilled into his early years compels him to say that he does not perceive that the arrival of Campos Salles has had any effect whatever in stimulating congress to perform its legislative duties.

—The long-expected rains finally put in an appearance on Saturday morning last, and have continued without intermission up to to-day. There has also been a very welcome fall in the temperature. Should the rains continue, incalculable benefit will result for the planters, and much of the danger to this city from an epidemic of fever will be averted.

—Some days ago the President vetoed a congressional bill granting an extension of one year to the leave of absence now enjoyed by Dr. Camillo Barroso do Amaral, assistant physician on the board of health. The President states that this functionary has had four leaves of absence since 1895, viz: 3 months with salary from 28th July, 3 months with salary from 27th November to 1896, 6 months on half pay from 26th February, 1897, and 12 months with full pay from 1st September, 1897. It would seem quite time to stop such an arrangement.



—Yesterday the new German minister to Brazil, Count Arco-Valley, had a formal audience with President Prudente de Moraes for the purpose of presenting his credentials. The customary honors were accorded to the new minister, and in presenting his credentials he tendered the cordial good wishes of his sovereign for the prosperity of Brazil and the well-being of the President.

—At a recent meeting of the Historical Institute of this city, Gen. Couto de Magalhães read a very interesting paper on the aborigines of Brazil and submitted to the Institute a proposal for the publication of a work to be issued in 1900 during the 4th centennial festivities in commemoration of the discovery of this country by Pedro Alvares Cabral. In this work, in which will be described the part taken by the aborigines in some of the most important events that have occurred since the discovery, will be embodied valuable historical documents which have never been published or are now out of print, portraits and biographical sketches of Portuguese and native leaders, the Indian names of localities (with the Portuguese translation) and of plants and animals and many other interesting features. In case the proposal is accepted, Gen. Couto de Magalhães generously offers not only to assist in preparing the work, a task for which he is eminently qualified, but also to find the money for the cost of publication.

—We quote from the *S. A. Journal*—There are two sovereigns in Rome—the Pope and King Humbert—and both, the former as chief of the Roman Catholic Church, claim a precedence which is exceedingly embarrassing to heads of states, who may have occasion to visit the historic capital of Italy, and especially is this so in the case of rulers of Catholic countries. After the temporal power collapsed in 1870, the then Pope declared that Catholic heads of states, who visited the King of Italy in Rome, would be excommunicated, and, so far, no Catholic prince or head of a Catholic state, not already excommunicated, has dared to disregard this clerical intimation. Now, Dr. Campos Salles, the President-elect of Brazil, has been placed on the horns of this dilemma, but he has ingeniously avoided a diplomatic, as well as a religious difficulty very neatly, and has established, for heads of Catholic states, what may be regarded as a precedent, in the same way that the German Kaiser established a precedent for the guidance of Protestant princes, when, before visiting the Quirinal, he proceeded from the German legation at Rome, in a private carriage, to pay his respects to his Holiness the Pope at the Vatican. Dr. Campos Salles has solved the problem by timing his visit to King Humbert when his Majesty happened to be in Turin, where even the Pope does not dispute the acknowledged sovereignty of the King of Italy. He afterwards visited Leo XIII at Rome, to which he subsequently proceeded.

BRITISH CHURCH

BUILDING FUND.

Donations received:

Already paid, Rs. 68,302.540	
F. H. O. Tross, Esq., (2nd donation), Rs. 250	
H. O. B. Stevens, Esq., Rs. 100	
H. Rishworth, Esq., Rs. 100	
A. G. Weigall, Esq., Rs. 100	
H. B. M. Johns, Esq., Rs. 20	
C. W. Heller, Esq., Rs. 50	
Captain Gregory, Rs. 50	
W. J. Pomtney, Esq., Rs. 50	
M. Fletcher, Esq., Rs. 25	
Anonymous £ 2.2.0	81.500

Total, Rs. 69,112.540

Further donations are earnestly solicited.

F. S. PRYOR, Treasurer.

Rio, 12-9-98.

THE LARANJEIRAS SMOKEING CONCERT.

To show their appreciation of the visit of the S. Paulo cricketers to Rio, the committee of the Laranjeiras Club organised a smoking concert on the evening of the 8th inst. and although it did not commence until an hour after the advertised time, it was yet a great success and harmony was the key note of the night in music, song and song. By way of an overture, Sr. Fonseca played a charming *Ballade* by Fauriel. In the singing Mr. Witealely led off with "The Deathless Army" in which his manly voice had fine play. Mr. White then effectively rendered "The King's Own," and Mr. Stacey followed with "O, hear the wild winds blow." It is almost needless to say that Mr. Stacey's well known powers as a singer drew forth clumors for an encore, and consenting with characteristic geniality, he sang that imitatively sweet old ballad, "Sally in our Alley." Sr. Fonseca proved himself a singer as well as a musician, by his rendering of "Rosa," and in response to the applause sang a pretty *chansonette*, Mr. Lomas then brought his vocal abilities to bear on "The Soldiers of the Queen" with such good effect that he was compelled to give another song, "London Bridge," which he did so well that the clapping of hands was even greater than before.

Mr. Campbell sang a comic parody "O, the Soldiers of the Queen," which produced roars of laughter. The music was interrupted at this point, when Mr. Witealely in a few well chosen, hearty words reviewed the proceedings of the day in the cricket field and paid a high compliment to the visitors on the display of good cricket they had made and concluded by proposing their health. Hip, hip, hurra! They are jolly good fellows, a rug out lustily in response. Mr. Keelham replied for the visitors in a neat little speech straight to the point and without a superfluous word. In the course of his remarks he said that he hoped the match of that day would become an annual affair and was cheered to the echo. He proposed the health of the Rio men, and although the S. Paulo team were fewer in number than their hosts, they proved that they could give an English cheer with greater vigor. Mr. Tomlinson then sang "Benny's eyes" exceedingly well, and the whole proceedings terminated at a comparatively early hour, by the singing of the national anthem. The committee must have congratulated themselves on having been so fortunate as to secure Mr. W. M. as chairman of men, as his suavity, and neat turns of expression made him an ideal president. The singers had also to congratulate themselves on having had Mr. Stacey to accompany them. The Club has plenty of talent, and we are glad to see them using it.

—One of the most interesting weddings which has taken place in British circles in Argentina for a long time was celebrated on the 1st inst. in Rosario, when Mr. R. A. Thurlman, the popular manager of the London & River Plate Bank in Buenos Aires, was married to Miss Bertha Lovelady, the sister of the general manager of the Central Argentine Railway. The best known names of the British colony down there figure in the descriptions given, and we were pleased to see those of many dear friends in the River Plate figuring in the list of guests. The bridegroom's name is now widely known as the chairman of the banquet given to General Roen a short time ago, and the bride, who has been her brother's right hand in Rosario society, nearly approached Mrs. Craik in popularity, which is saying a great deal. Mr. and Mrs. Craik were present at the wedding ceremony, as Mr. Craik happened to be out from England on a business inspection of the Central Argentine Railway, and is expected to be in Rio on the 20th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer on his way home.

CRICKET.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK VS. BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The above match was played at Icarary on Sept. 4, and produced a very interesting game, in which the British Bank team proved victorious. Putting their opponents in first, they, however, gave a very inferior exhibition of fielding and allowed the L. R. P. to run up a score of 70, which should have been considerably less. Yule and Ridgway, both batting with some amount of luck, were the chief scorers. For the British Bank, Kyll gave an exhibition of very patient batting. Going in first, he was 8th out with 54 runs to his credit, and chiefly owing to his exertions, well backed up by Smyth and Roberts, the British Bank team ran up a total of 124.

The scores are as follows:

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.	
C. A. Conolly, b. Roberts	1
J. Tomas, b. Roberts	12
S. Francis, l. b. w. b. Dawson	0
W. J. Cruinnack, b. Roberts	0
P. S. Youle, c. Kyll b. Gibaud	26
E. A. Carré, b. Dawson	1
E. A. Ridgway, c. Smyth b. Gibaud	15
A. H. Hargreaves, c. and b. Gibaud	0
R. A. Stevens, not out	5
C. H. Pritchard, b. Roberts	0
W. W. Pendleton, b. Roberts	0
Extras	8
Total	70
BRITISH BANK	
E. S. Evill, b. Conolly	54
R. P. de Soane, b. Francis	2
C. B. Dawson, c. Hargreaves b. Conolly	2
H. Smyth, c. Hargreaves b. Ridgway	24
T. K. Gibaud, st. Carré b. Conolly	6
E. A. H. Roberts, b. Hargreaves	17
J. J. Lowndes, b. Hargreaves	0
H. Evers, b. Hargreaves	0
C. Robinson, run out	8
A. C. Wilson, b. Stevens	2
C. S. Smith, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	124

CRICKET ITEMS

—At last we have received news of the cricket professional to be engaged for our clubs next season. My readers will remember that the matter was left in the hands of Mr. C. W. Alcock, the Surrey county secretary, who has kindly granted our request, and has engaged J. Lees, a regular member of the Surrey county eleven, so that we may consider ourselves very fortunate indeed. Lees is a very useful all-round cricketer, keeps a good length, and comes along fast, and is fur-

ther described as a plucky bat with plenty of hit. In the cricket summary for last year, *Luog* writing of Lees in a *Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annual* makes the following remarks: "In Lees the County (Surrey) has found a young bowler well able to assist Richardson, Hayward, and Brockwell. His reputation was considerably advanced by his performance in 1897, and he is in addition a resolute hitter, and as events proved able to make runs on all wickets he is likely to be of great use to Surrey." This has been fully borne out many times this season, when going on first change for Surrey, he has frequently captured several wickets, and although he is generally sent in as late as seventh wicket, he has frequently carried his bat for a useful score. For those interested it may be as well to give further details concerning the doings of Lees last season. He was twelfth in the Surrey batting averages with an average of 20.56 for thirty innings. In bowling he occupied the third position at the close of the season, only Richardson and Hayward obtaining better averages. Altogether he sent down 661 overs, 223 maidens, securing 75 wickets for 1515 runs, or an average of 20.20, so that he is really just the man we require, for besides receiving his valuable hints on batting, our players will at the same time have some really good bowling to stop. —*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The export of bicycles from the United States last year aggregated \$5,846,529 in value, of which \$1,852,106 went to Great Britain. This is a good exhibit for the American bicycle.

—The state legislature of S. Paulo has passed a law offering two premiums of 25,000 each and four of 15,000 each for the cultivation of the mangabeira. A premium of 15,000 is also offered for the best process for extracting the gum and one of 10,000 for the reclamation of other rubber-producing trees.

—The following is the official value of the articles subject to duty exported from Ark in the year ended on the 31st of last July:—Rubber, 70,109,749.89; coffee, 4,410,355.25; Brazil nuts, 1,331,365.79; hides, 354,795.79; singlass, 195,440.70; nutt leathers, 103,129.21; cinnamon, 2,225.80; tallow, 1,262.40; total, 76,451,035.14.

—Communications from Campos Novos de Paranaquama, São Paulo, state that a large number of individuals have arrived there in engage in mangabeira rubber extraction. The state government should at once take steps to regulate and protect this industry. The average collector will destroy the sources of supply and so bring. Efforts should be made to extend production.

—A merchant in the city was desirous to try the Rio market with an experimental parcel shipment of maize. The parcel was only a small one of 100 bags, and it was intended as the means of ascertaining the expenses in Rio connected with shipments on consignments. The merchant had no commercial relations with Brazil and consigned the parcel to a personal friend with a request to transfer the bill of lading to a good firm in the trade with view to opening up a trade, but in so doing he reckoned without the Brazilian custom here and the barbarous Brazilian custom regulations. He soon found out that the Brazilian consul will not clear a steamer to any Brazilian port unless Brazilian firms are stately complied with. One of those barbarous laws is to the effect that nobody can ship anything to Brazil unless the shipment is consigned to a firm whose name is registered in the Brazilian custom house, a list of which is kept at the consulate. Moreover, no consignments can be made to such registered firms unless such firms have given previous notice, a register for which is also kept, to the effect that the shipper abroad is entitled to ship to their consignment. Under such *barbarous* laws, the merchant in question had to desist from trying the Brazilian market inasmuch as he had not been empowered by a Brazilian registered firm to ship produce to their consignment. It seems evident that it is time for some other nation to walk into Brazil to civilize the people a little. Retrocession of that character is entirely incompatible with the progress of the present age. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—After going up to 51 1/4, the Brazilian bonds of the 1889 loan were quoted at 53 1/4 on the London stock exchange yesterday.

—The municipal treasury had a cash balance on hand at the end of last month of 92,001.60. The expenditure in August amounted to 366,282.02.

—Alderman Alfredo Maglioli wishes to impose a tax of 80 % on increase in house rents. He is not aware, perhaps, that it will come out of the tenants' pockets.

—The prefect of the federal district asks the municipal council for a deficiency appropriation of 250,000 for retired employees and of 45,000 for the carta catastral.

—Alderman Venancio Silva says that he has resolved to oppose every increase in municipal expenditure. We congratulate him, and if he will promise to vote for the reduction of the present expenditure, we shall take pleasure in congratulating him again.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 13th, 1898

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, .....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in 17, 8. coin at \$1.86, 63 per cent	54 75
do \$100 (17, 8. coin) Brazilian gold, .....	\$187 cts
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold, .....	8 800

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, .....	7 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) .....	35 55
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) .....	28 18, 90/100
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in 17, 8. coin at \$1.86 per cent	54 75
Value of \$100 (\$180 per £ 1, stg. in Brazilian currency (paper)) .....	64 83
Value of £ 1 sterling .....	31 500

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 5.—The Brazilianische and Française banks opened with an official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London, the London & River Plate with 7 1/2 d. and the Banque Française with 7 1/2 d. The market was firm at opening time. The banks drew generally at 7 3/4 d. and offered to buy at 7 3/8 d. but sellers generally refused this rate and business was done during the morning at 7 1/2 d. Private paper was disposed of at 7 3/4 d. and by 2 o'clock the British bank was drawing at 7 1/2 d. without finding much demand. The other foreign banks followed its lead later on, and the market closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. with confidence and private paper at 7 3/4 d. far prompt. The official value of the paper milreis ranged from 27 to 2 8 1/2 d. gold.

Sept. 6.—The general opening rate was 7 1/2 d. on London, but during the day, the British bank, but not 7 1/2 d. and later on 7 3/8 d. The other banks remaining unchanged. The market opened with the banks drawing freely at 7 1/2 d. and although there was still movement private paper was moved freely at 7 3/4 d. with buyers at 7 3/8 d. There was very little business about the middle of the fact that three days payments would come due on account of the two following days being festal days. Towards evening the market was somewhat paralyzed, and the day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. with a certain amount of freedom, and private paper moved at 7 3/4 d. and 7 3/8 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 28 to 2 8 1/2 d. gold.

A comparison of the rates on the day as compared with those of the corresponding day last year are as follows:

	1898	1897
London, per milreis, .....	7 1/2 d. 1/4 d.	7 1/2 d. 1/4 d.
Paris, per franc, .....	150.15-157.2	150.25-158.00
Hamburg, per mark, .....	15.57-15.84	15.72-15.88
Italy, per lira, .....	15.14-15.29	15.10-15.20
New York, per dollar, .....	65.47-65.93	65.47-65.93

Sept. 7.—National holiday.

Sept. 8.—Church holiday.

Sept. 9.—The banks with one exception put out 7 1/2 d. the official rate of the day on London. The British bank offered 7 1/2 d. and in the course of the day all the banks varied between these two rates. The market opened firm with bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 3/4 d. and buyers found at 7 3/4 d. There was some business done in private paper at 7 3/4 d. Bills of exchange being freely offered at 7 3/4 d. because, however, when bank paper rose to 7 3/4 d. and private paper was freely disposed of at 7 3/4 d. at which rate the banks' business on hand. There was some little hesitation about a check, but it was soon overcome, and at closing time the banks were drawing at 7 1/2 d. and private paper was quoted at 7 3/4 d. far prompt. The official value of the milreis was from 27 to 2 8 1/2 d. gold.

Sept. 10.—The British and London & River Plate banks opened with an official rate of 7 1/2 d. on London, which the former raised to 7 3/4 d. in the course of the morning, but reverting to its opening rate in the afternoon. The other banks all put out and received 7 1/2 d. on London. There was business done during the market hours, the banks drawing freely at 7 1/2 d. Business transacted in bank bills at 7 1/2 d. and private paper at 7 3/4 d. and some transactions at 7 3/8 d. by 2 o'clock bills from Santos were freely offered at 7 1/2 d. at which some of the banks are said to have bought. There was some of the day fell below 7 1/2 d. and the market closed with the banks drawing at 7 1/2 d. and private paper moved at 7 3/4 d. The paper milreis rose to 28 and 2 8 1/2 d. gold.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET 31st AUGUST, 1898.

Assets:

Shareholders' unrepaid capital, .....	5,000,000.00
Cash in current hands, .....	10,256,579.34
Branches and agencies, .....	6,633,133.40
Bills discounted, .....	5,373,849.04
Bills receivable, .....	1,300,272.84
Guaranteed accounts en rent, .....	5,647,246.00
Securities deposited, .....	1,021,681.00
Sundry accounts, .....	9,084,869.13
	45,375,099.69

Liabilities:

Capital, .....	10,000,000.00
Accounts current, with and without interest, .....	6,450,115.00
do do at fixed maturity, .....	3,439,977.60
Guarantees for accounts en rent, .....	7,913,000.00
Branches and agencies, .....	13,345,575.91
Bills payable, .....	15,285,685.65
Securities pledged, .....	1,021,681.00
Sundry accounts, .....	2,537,332.16
	45,375,099.69

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th September, 1898.

For the Banque Française du Brésil.

H. Job, Director.

V. Marsot, Accountant.







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**VEGETABLE, FLOWER,**

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Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER.

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A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now  
in course of revision and will be published at the ear-  
liest date possible. It will be considerably improved  
and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be  
received. For terms and other information apply to  
the Editor of *The Rio News*.

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RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND  
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MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as  
for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for Infants of all races, and  
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Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by  
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bicycle factory in the world. Monarchs run easy, ride easy  
give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He  
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Agents  
CHARLES CULTY & Co.  
SANTOS



Agents  
A. MENDES & MARQUES  
RIO DE JANEIRO

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., Ld.  
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### RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Handled Rubber Type  
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**S. T. LONGSTRETH,**  
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1st floor.  
N.B. — Special attention given to large  
stamps (trade-marks) and large type for  
marking coffee bags.  
**Business Signs Engraved**

### Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive informa-  
tion of the following:

**RIDGWAY, Frederick.**—Acrobat and general circus  
performer—supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1895.  
Is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally de-  
ranged.

**Nolan, George W.**—25 years of age, height 5 ft. 6 1/2  
inches, light blonde, blue eyes, medium weight, well  
educated and of good address. Enquiry received from  
his brother at St. Louis, Mo.

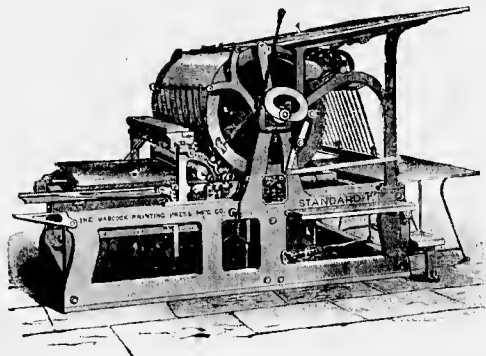
**Ryan, Patrick and James.**—White County Wexford  
Ireland, about 35 years ago and are believed to have  
engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

### THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

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MODELS FOR 1898

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American  
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Sole Agent — C. N. Lefebvre.

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Dr. Erasmus says that during voyages on  
him of sea sickness, 22 cases were com-  
pletely cured, and the remaining four be-  
came much better.

The distinguished naval surgeon Dr. Hen-  
rique Manguinhos says that during voyages on  
him of sea sickness, 22 cases were com-  
pletely cured, and the remaining four be-  
came much better.

Numberless testimonials of travellers jus-  
tify the results obtained by these distin-  
guished physicians, with the Tinture and  
pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-  
sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medi-  
cine a prospectus accompanies each bottle  
written in the Portuguese, English and  
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N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are for-  
mulated with the same doses of the Ne-  
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which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be  
transported by the same rapid and sure  
means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy,  
impoverishment of blood, weakness of the  
legs, and convalescence after long and si-  
cious illness, the pills should be ground  
and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine  
in order that they may be taken as liquid to  
insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate  
for adults and children who cannot take  
dry pills, and in this case they can be di-  
solved in pure water if no wine is to be  
had.

Persons who have no connections here  
and who may desire to have these most  
useful pills can obtain them by applying  
direct to the proprietors who undertakes to  
send orders by registered post to any part  
of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of  
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
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1898

Date	Steamer	Destination
1898		
Sept. 19	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 19	Minho	Santos, Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
" 21	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can  
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Address of manufacturer.—Joaquim Ba-  
rreto de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74,  
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This paper is now in its 24th year, having originally  
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The  
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present  
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was  
published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has  
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four  
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium THE NEWS occupies an  
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widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the  
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men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-  
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larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-  
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Sailings every Saturday at 1 p. m. invari-  
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The Steamer

**ITAPERUNA**

will sail for  
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and Porto Alegre,  
Saturday, 17th September.

Freight and parcels received through the  
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Valuables at the office, on the day of  
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No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,**

Rua do Hospicio, 9.

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**ITAYÁ**

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S. João da Barra

on the 16th inst.

The Steamer

**ITAUNA**

will sail for

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on the 15th September.

Cargo and encomendas at the Trapiche  
SILVINO.